[Concluded.] Sec. 1875. If the estate is sold for the maintensnee of the ward and his family, as provided in secthat purpose, as far as necessary, and shall put out the residue, if any, on interest, or invest it in the best manner in his power, until the capital shall be wanted for the maintenance of the ward and his family, in which case the capital may be used for that purpose, as far as may be necessary, in like manner as if it had been personal estate of the ward.

Sec. 1376. If the estate is sold, in order to put out and invest the proceeds, as provided in section 1374, the guardian shall make the investment according to his best judgment, or in pursuance of any order that may be made relating thereto, by the court granting him the license to sell.

Sec. 1877. In every case of the sale of real estate, as provided in this chapter, the residue of the pro-ceeds, if any, remaining upon the final settlement of the ac-counts of the guardiasnhip, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disposed of amon, the same persons and in the same proportions, as the real estate would have been, if it had not been sold.

Sec. 1378. Such license, in either of the cases aforesaid, may be granted by any Judge of the Su-preme Court of law and equity, or by any circuit judge of the island in which the estate intended to be sold lies; but in cases where the ward resides without this kingdom, such license shall be granted only by a judge of the Supreme Court of law and

Sec. 1279. In order to obtain such license, the guardian shall present to the court a petition, setforth the condition of the estate, and the facts and circumessity or expediency of a sale; and if after a full examina-on the oath of the petitioner, or otherwise, it shall appear to be court, either that it is necessary, or that it would be for the be sold, the court may grant a license therefor, s; eclifying there-in whether the sale is to be made for the maintenance of the

Sec. 1380. No such license shall be granted until notice by public advertisement or otherwise, as the court shall order, shall have been given to the next of kin of the ward, and to all persons interested in the estate, to appear and how cause why the same should not be granted.

Sec. 1381. Every guardian licensed to sell real ertate as aforesaid, shall, before the sale, give bond to the judge granting the license, with sufficient surety or surewith condition to sell the same in the manner prescribed the judge, and to account for and dispose of the proceeds of sale, in the manner provided by law.

Sec. 1282. Such guardian shall also, before fixing on the time and place of sale, take and subscribe an out in substance as follows: That in disposing of the estate which he is licensed to sell, he will use his best judgment, in fixing on the time and place of sale, and that he will exert his atmost endeavors to dispose of the same, in such manner as will be most for the advantage of all persons interested therein. Sec. 1383. He shall also give public notice of the

time and place of sale, by causing notifications thereof to be posted up in the most public places, on the island where
the exact to be sold is, and if it be on the island of Oahu, he
shall also cause a notice of such sale to be published in the
Government Gazette, at least fourteen days previous to the day Sec. 1384. A copy of such notification certified by

the outh of the guardian, or of the person employed by him to give such notice, being made before any judge of probate, and filed in Ms office, within one year after the sale, shall be admitted as evidence of the time, place, and manner of Sec. 1885. No license granted in pursuance of this chapter, shall be in force for more than one year

time of granting the same. Sec. 1386. When any minor, insane person, or Sec. 1886. When any minor, insane person, or spenditurift, residing without the kingdom, shall be put under guardianship in the country in which he resides, and shall have no guardian appointed in this kingdom, the foreign guardian may file an authenticated copy of his appointment, in the Supreme Court of law and equity, after which he may be licensed by any judge of the said court, to sell the real estate of the ward, in any part of this kingdom, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as are prescribed in this

Sec. 1387. Every foreign guardian, so licensed to ell real estate, shall take and subscribe the oath required in like case of guardians appointed in this kingdom, and shall give notice of the time and place of sale, and conduct the same in the manner prescribed for guardians appointed here, and may perpetuate the evidence of the notice in the same

Sec. 1888. All the proceedings required to be had in any probate court in this kingdom, respecting such sale by a foreign guardian, shall be had in the Supreme Court of law and equity.

Sec. 1389. Upon every such sale by a foreign uardian, the proceeds of the sale, or as much thereof as may remain upon the final settlement of the guardianship, shall be considered as real estate of the ward, and shall be disg the same persons, as the real estate would have to the laws of this kingdom, if it had not been sold; and the foreign guardian shall in every case, before making the sale, give bond, with sufficient surety or sureties, to the judge granting the license to sell, with condition to ac-count for and dispose of the same accordingly.

Sec. 1890. If any person shall appear and object to the granting of any license, prayed for under the provisions of this chapter, and if it shall appear to the court or judge, that either the petition, or the objection thereto, is unreasonable, they may in their discretion, award costs for the party prevailing in the case.

Sec. 1391. No action for the recovery of any estate, sold by a guardian under the provisions of this chapter, shall be maintained by the ward, or by any person claiming under him, unless it be commenced within five years next after the termination of the guardianship; and no entry shall be made unless by judgment of law, upon any lands sold as aforcast, with a view to avoid the sale, after the expiration of the said five years; excepting only, that persons out of the kingdom, and miners and others under any legal disability to sue at the time when the right of action or of entry shall first accrue, may commence their action or make their entry, at any time within five years after the removal of the disability, or after their return to this kingdom.

Sec. 1392 In case of an action relating to any estate, sold by a guardian, under the provisions of this chapter, in which the ward, or any person claiming under him, shall contest the validity of the sale, the same shall not be avoided on account of any irregularity in the proceedings, provided it shall appear:

First That the guardian was licensed to make the sale, by a indee of competent benediction.

judge of competent jurisdiction.

Secondly, That he gave a bond, which was approved by the judge of probate, in case any bond were required by the court, upon granting the license. Thirdly, That he took the eath prescribed in this chapter.

Fourthly, That he gave notice of the time and place of the mie, as prescribed herein.

Fitthly, That the premises were sold accordingly by public suction, and are held by one who purchased them in good faith.

Sec. 1323. If in relation to such sale, there should e any neglect or misconduct in the proceedings of guardian, by which any person interested in the estate hall ifer damage, such aggricued party may recover compensation erefor, in whit on the guardianship bond, or otherwise, as

See 1894. If the validity of any sale, made by a mardian under the provisions of this chapter, shall be drawn in question by any person claiming adversely to the title of the ward, or claiming under any title, that is not derived from or through the ward, the sale shall not be held void, on account of any irregularity in the proceedings, provided it shall appear that the guardian was licensed to make the sale, by a judge of competent jurisdiction, and that he did accordingly execute and acknowledge, in legal form, a deed for the convey-

Sec. 1395. All sales, exchanges, transfers, gifts and conveyances of any estate or portion of an estate, of any ward of this kingdom, which may have been made by any guardian of such ward, previous to the fourth day of Angust, A. D. 1851, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed as

CHAPTER XXX -OF MASTERS AND SERVANTS. Sec. 1806. There are two kinds of servants in this

ngriom, viz.:

1. Appendices, that is, those engaged to serve any one in ser to learn some art, trade, profession, or other employment.

2. Those who engage to serve by the day, week, month, year, saher dued time, in consideration of certain wages.

See 1307. All minors above the age of ten years, sy be bound as apprentices or servants, if females, the age of eighteen years, or to the time of their marriage thin th tage; and if males, to the age of twenty years, in

manner following:

1. By the father of such minor : or, if he be dead, or be incompetent so to do from unsey, blicey, habitual drunkenness or other came, or if he shall have abandoned and neglected to

provide for h a family, then.

2 By the mother i if the mother be dead, or incompetent, or if the refuse, then.

3 By the guardian of such minor, thy appointed. If such minor have no parent living, or none competent to bind or apprentice him, or her, and there be no guardian, then.

4 By the governor of the island in which such minor shall See 1208. No minor shall be bound as aforesaid.

by a contract of two parts, signed and deliv-both parties; and one part shall be kept for the use miner, by his father, mother, guardian or the governor. 1309. Every contract for the binding out of any

the part of the person to whom such minor shall be bound, that he will cause such minor to be instructed to read and write, and if a male, will cause him to be further instructed in the general rules of arithmetic. Sec. 1400. The age of every minor shall be inserted in the contact, and shall be taken to be the true age, without further proof thereof,

age, without further proof thereof.

Sec. 1401. All considerations of money or other things, paid or allowed by the master, upon any contract of apprenticeship, made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this chapter, or shall be paid secured to the sole use of the misor thereby bound.

Sec. 1402 Parents, guardians, and the governors of the respective islands, shall inquire into the treatment of minors bound by their respectively, and of all who shall have been bound by their predecessors in office, and defend them from all cruelty, neglect, mismage, or breach of contract, on the part of their master.

ors in the trust of the minor, or by the minor himself after the Sec. 1408. No such action shall be maintained uness it be commenced during the term of apprenticehip or service, or within two years after the expira-Sec. 1409. If judgment in such action, brought during the ferm of service or apprenticeship, shall be rendered in favor of the plaintiff, the magistrate may, upon motion of the plaintiff, discharge the minor from his appren-

Sec. 1410. If any apprentice or servant bound as aforesaid shall, without just cause, depart from the seraforesaid shall, without just cause, depart from the service of his master, any district or police justice of the kingdom, upon complaint made under oath by the master, or by any one on his behalf, may issue a warrant to apprehend he apprentice or servant and bring him before the said justice; and if the complaint shall be supported, the justice shall order the offender to be restored to his master, and he shall be compelled to serve double the time of his absence, unless he shall make satisfaction for the loss and injury sustained by such absence: provided, however, that such additional term of service shall not extend beyond one year, next after the end of the original t extend beyond one year, next after the end of the origina

Sec. 1411. The justice's warrant, when directed to any officer or other person by name, shall authorize him to convey the offender to the place of residence of the master, although it may be on any other island in the kingdom. Sec. 1412. All the costs incurred in any such proess against a servant or apprentice, shall be paid, in the first instance by the complainant, and if the complaint shall be supported, the master may recover the amount of such costs in an action against the minor, after he shall arrive at

Sec. 1413. If any such apprentice or servant shall eguilty of any gross misbehavior, or refusal to do beguinty or wilful neglect thereof, his master may make com-plaint thereof to any circuit judge, police or district justice, of the island in which said master shall reside, who shall have all isite powers for hearing and determining such e

Sec. 1414. After a full hearing of the parties, or of he complainant alone, if the adverse party neglect after being duly notified, the magistrate, in case the to appear after being duly notified, the magistrate, in case the complaint is sustained, may render a judgment that the master be discharged from the contract of apprenticeship or service and for the costs of the suit; such costs to be recovered of the parent or guardian of the minor, if there be one, who executed parent or guardina of the minor, in the contract, and execution therefor may be issued accordingly; and if there be no parent or guardian liable for such costs, the amount thereof may be recovered in an action against the minor, after he shall have arrived at full age.

Sec. 1415. No contract of apprenticeship or service, nade in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this hapter, shall bind the minor after the death of his master, but he apprentice or servant shall be thenceforth discharged, and the minor may be bound out anew.

Sec. 1416. Any contract of apprenticeship or serice, made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this chapter, on behalf of a minor, may be made either with a woman or a man, and all the foregoing provisions shall apply as well to mistresses as to masters.

Sec. 1417. Any person who has attained the age of wenty years, may bind himself or herself, by writn contract, to serve another in any art, trade, profession or her employment, for any term not exceeding five years. Sec. 1418. All engagements of service contracted n a foreign country, to be executed in this, unless

the same be in contrivention of the laws of this, shall be bind-ing here: provided, however, that all such engagements made for a longer period than ten years, shall be reduced to that limit, to count from the day of the arrival of the person bound, shall wilfully absent himself from such service, with-

out the leave of his master, any district or police justice of the bingdom, upon complaint made, under eath, by the master, or by any one on his behalf. may issue a warrant to apprehend such person and bring him before the said justice; and if the complaint shall be maintained, the justice shall order such offender to be restored to his master, and he shall be compelled serve not to exceed double the time of his absence, in the dis-retion of the court, unless he shall make satisfaction to the master for the loss and injury sustained by such absence: provided always, that such additional term of service shall not extend eyond one year, next after the end of the original term of ser-Sec. 1420. If any such person shall refuse to serve

according to the provisions of the last section, or the terms of his contract, his master may apply to any district or police justice, where he may reside, who shall be authorized by warrant, or otherwise, to send for the person so refusing, and if such refusal be persisted in, to commit such person to prison, there to remain, at hard labor, until he will consent to serve according to law. Sec. 1421. The justice's warrant or order, men-

tioned in section 1419, when directed to any officer or other person by name, shall authorize him to convey the offen-der to the place of residence of the master, although it may be some other island of the kingdom. Sec. 1422. All the costs incurred in any proces against a servant, under either the 1419th or 1420th

sections, shall be paid in the first instance by the complainant, and if the complaint shall be sustained, the master shall have judgment and execution therefor against the offending servant. Sec. 1423. If any master shall be guilty of any cruelty, misusage, or violation of any of the terms of he contract, towards any person bound to service either under the 1417th or 1418th sections, such person may make complaint o any district or police justice, who shall summen the parties before him, examine into, hear and determine the complaint and if the complaint shall be sustained, such person shall be discharged from all obligations of service, and the master shall be fined in a sum not less than five, nor more than one hundred iollars, and in default of the payment thereof, be imprisoned at hard labor until the same is paid.

Sec. 1424. No contract of service made in pursuance of the 1417th or 1418th sections of this chapter, shall bind the servant after the death of his master: provided, however, that where servants shall be so bound by any company of individuals, the death of any one partner, or the change of partners, in such company, shall not operate to release such servant from the terms of his contract.

Sec. 1425. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to destroy the right of civil action for damages, by the master or servant, for breach of contract. TITLE 6 .-- OF MISCELLANEOUS LAWS.

Sec. 1426. Every corporation created, or to be created in this kingdom, shall have power: 1st, to

have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its charter, and when no period is limited, perpetually; 2nd, to sue and be sued in any court; 3d, to make and use a common seal, and alter the same at its pleasure; 4th, to hold, purchase and convey, such real and personal estate, and no other, not exceeding the amount limited by its charter, as the purposes of the orporation shall require; 5th, to appoint such subordinate ficers and agents as the business of the corporation shall re-uire; 6th, to make by-laws not inconsistent with any existing law not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property, the election and removal of its officers, the regu tion of its affairs, and the transfer of its stock.

Sec. 1427. In addition to the powers enumerated the preceding section, no corporation created under provisions of this chapter shall possess or exercise any corporate powers, except such as shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers so enumerated, and of such subordinate powers shall be expressly given in the charter granted as hereinafte Sec. 1428. No corporation shall be deemed

possess the power of discounting bills, notes or other dences of debt, or receiving deposits, or buying gold, silver, on or foreign coin, buying and selling exchange, or issuing otes or other evidences of debt, except so far as the exigencies of the particular business for which it was incorporated shall require. Nor shall any corporation, unless authorized by ex-press enactment of the Legislature, issue bills, or other evidences of debt, for circulation as money. Sec. 1429. At any meeting of any corporation, it

shall be lawful for the members, in the transaction of business, to vote either in person or by proxy: provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to restrain the power of every corporation, to prescribe by its by-laws, the mode of voting at meetings of its trustees, directors, or board of managers. Sec. 1430. When all the members of any corporation shall be present, either in person or by proxy, at any meeting however called or notified, and shall sign a written consent thereto, on the record of such meeting, the do-

ors of such meeting shall be valid. Sec. 1431. The members of such corporation so assembled, may elect officers to fill all vacancies then existing, and may act upon such other business as might law-fully be transacted at regular meetings of the corporation.

Sec. 1432. Whenever, by reason of the death, ab-Sec. 1432. Whenever, by reason of the death, absence, or other legal impediment, of the officers of any corporation, there shall be no person duly authorized to call or preside at a legal meeting thereof, any circuit judge of the island where such corporation is established, may, on written application of four or more of the members thereof, issue an order to either of the said members, directing him to call a meeting of the corporation, by giving such notice as shall be required by the by-laws of the corporation, and the said judge may, in the same order, direct one of the said members to preside at the meeting, and the proceedings of such meeting shall be valid.

Sec. 1432. Whenever the capital stock of any cororation is divided into shares, and the certificates poration is divided into shares, and the certificates thereof are issued, transfer of the shares may be made by endorsement and delivery of the certificate. The endorsee shall be entitled to a new certificate upon surrendering the old one. And no such transfer shall be valid, except between the parties thereto, until such new certificate shall have been obtained, or the transfer shall have been recorded on the books of the corporation, so as to show the date of the transfer, the parties thereto, their places of abode, and the number and description of the shares transferred. ion of the shares transferred.

Sec. 1434. The directors, or managers, of any inorporated company, shall not make dividends, exept from the profits arising from the business of the corporation or may they divide, withdraw, or in any way pay away, to the nor may they divide, withdraw, or in any way pay away, to the stockholders or to any of them, any part of the capital stock of the company, or reduce the said capital stock, without the consent either of the power granting the charter, or of the Legislature. In case of any violation of the provisions of this section, the trustees, managers, or directors, under whose administration the same may have taken place, shall, in their individual and private capacities, be jointly and severally liable to the corporation and creditors thereof, in the event of its dissolution, to the full amount so divided, withdrawn, paid out or reduced provided, that nothing in this section contained shall prevent a distribution and division of the balance of the capital stock, remaining after payment of all its debts, or dissolution of the company, or expiration of its charter.

Sec. 1435. Where the whole capital of a corporation, shall not have been paid in, and the capital

tion, shall not have been paid in, and the capital paid shall be insufficient, to satisfy the claims of its creditors, each stockholder shall be bound to pay on each share held by him, the sum necessary to complete the amount of such share as fixed by the charter of the company, or such proportion of that sum as shall be required to satisfy the debts of the company. Sec. 1436. All the property of any corporation, which may be created in virtue of this chapter, shall be liable for the just debts thereof, but no stockholder shall be liable for the debts of the corporation, beyond the amount of what may be due upon the share or shares held or owned by

Sec. 1408. If any master shall be guilty of any creeky, mismage, or violation of the terms of the contract, accurated any minor so bound, a complaint may be made by the father, mather, guardian, governor, or misor, to any excent judge or district justice, of the island in which said master shall reside, who shall have all the requisite powers for hearing and determining such complaint.

Sec. 1404. After a full hearing of the parties, or the island in which said master shall neglect to appear after being duly methed, the master shall neglect to appear after being duly methed, the master shall neglect to appear after being duly methed, the master shall need to complaint a state of any render a judgment that the minor be included in the master, and may lease execution accordingly.

Sec. 1405. Every sector which such as a section accordingly.

Bea. 1405. Every sector shall somewore be liable, and the sector of the complaint and the sector of the state of the sector of the sector of the state of the sector of the sector

by a vote of three fourths of the members or stockholders, to solve and disincorporate the corporation, which certificate si solve and disincorporate the corporation, which certificate shall be signed by the presiding officer and secretary of such meeting. The minister shall enter such petition and certificate of record his office, and after sixty days notice, by publication in Hawaii an and English, it such manner as he shall deem most effection shall proceed to consider the same, and when satisfied that the vote certified has been truly taken, and that all claims against the corporation are discharged, shall declare such corporation dissolved.

Sec. 1440. Upon the annulment of the charter any corporation, or upon its dissolution by expiration of its charter, or otherwise, unless other persons shall be appointed by the Legislature, the Minister of the Interior, or by some court of competent authority, the directors or managers of the corporation, by whatever name known in law, shall be trustees for the creditors and stockholders, with full powers to settle the affairs of the corporation. Under the pame of trustees of such for the creditors and stockholders, with full powers to settle the affairs of the corporation. Under the name of trustees of such corporation, they may by suit or otherwise, cellect and pay the outstanding debts, and divide among the stockholders the moneys and other properties that shall remain after payment of the debts and necessary expenses. And they shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and to the stockholders, to the extent of the corporation property which shall come into their hands.

Sec. 1441. Every corporation not eleemosynary Sec. 1441. Every corporation not eleemosynary, religious, literary or educational, shall annually present a full and accurate exhibit of the state of its affairs, to the Minister of the Interior, at such times as the minister shall direct. The said minister shall have power, either himself, or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, to call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and to examine its officers, members, and others touching its affairs, under oath. The annual reports above mentioned, and the results of such examination, the minister may in his discretion lay before the King in Privy Council, and also publish. In case any such corporation shall refuse to produce its books and papers, upon the request of the Minister of the Interior, or the commissioners appointed by him, or in case any of the officers or memupon the request of the Minister of the Interior, of the commi-sioners appointed by him, or in case any of the officers or men-bers of such corporation, shall refuse to be examined on out touching the affairs of the corporation, then the Minister of the Interior, or the commissioners, may apply to the court of chan-cery for an order to compel the production of the books and pa-pers, or the examination of such officers or members of the cor-poration, obedience to which order may be enforced by said

ourt, in like manner with its ordinary decrees and orders. Sec. 1442. The Minister of the Interior shall have full power, subject to the provisions and conditions of this chapter, in his discretion, by and with the advice and consent of the King in Privy Council, to grant charters of incorporation, for agricultural, commercial and manufacturing purposes, and for cemetery associations, as well as to charter other orporations, either aggregate or sole, ecclesiastical or lay,

banking and municipal corporations alone excepted, which shall be chartered only by the Legislature. Sec. 1443. The Minister of the Interior, with the consent of the King in Privy Council, shall also have power on the expiration of any charter, to renew the same, on application to him for that purpose by two-thirds of the stock-holders of such company, and a satisfactory explanation to him

of the state of its affairs. Sec. 1444. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to authorize the Minister of the Interior, as before provided, without the authority of the Legislature, to barter which shall in terms institute a monopoly fo longer term than five years, of any business or occupation; no may be grant perpetual charters, without such authority, to any corporations, except to those for electrosynary. Literary, educa-tional or ecclesiastical purposes, or for cemetery associations.

Sec. 1445. A: plication to the Minister of the Interior for any charter of incorporation, shall be made by written petition, accompanied by proofs that three-fourths of the shares have been subscribed for; and in the case of joint stock companies, there shall, in addition to such petition, be als filed at the same time in the office of the minister, a certific setting forth the location of the proposed company; the object the incorporation, the amount of stock proposed, and, if the the incorporation, the amount of stack privilege of subsequent extension of the capital stock is asked for, the limit of that extension; the purposed duration of the company; the time within which it is to organize; whether the liability of stockholders is proposed to be limited to the amount of their stock, or otherwise; and also whether the whole or any

ons, and if part, what part. Sec. 1446. The shares of the several members in the stock of any incorporated company, whether owning real estate or otherwise, shall be deemed in law, personal

CHAPTER XXXII.-OF THE DESCENT OF PRO-PERTY, BOTH REAL AND PERSONAL. Sec. 1447. Whenever any person shall die intestate, within this kingom, his property both real and per-sonal, of every kind and description, shall descend to and be divided among his heirs, as hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 1448. The property shall be divided equally among the intestate's children, and the issue of any deceased child by right of representation, and if there is no child of the intestate living at his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants; and if all the said descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, they shall share the estate per capita, that is equally; otherwise they shall inherit per stirpes, that is, by each of the children taking a share, and the grand children, the children of a deceased child taking a share, to be afterwards divided among themselves:

as, for example, if A dies, leaving P and B sons, and K a as, for example, if A dies, leaving P and E some, and K a daughter, then the estate will be divided equally between the three children, they being all of one degree of kindred to the intestate; or, if A dies, leaving no children, but P. E and K, grandchildren, then the estate will be equally divided between grandchildren, then the estate will be equally divided between these three, they being all of one degree of kindred to the in-testate; again, if A dies leaving P, a son, and K and I the children of his deceased child E, then P will inherit one half of the estate, and K and I will take the other half between them, that being the share to which their father E would have been

entitled had he been living:

If the intestate shall leave no issue, his estate shall descend one half to his widow, and the other half to his father and mother as tenants in common ; and if he leave no willow, nor issue, the whole shall descend to his father and mother, or to either of them if only one be alive:

If he shall leave no issue, nor father, nor mother, his estate shall descend one half to his widow, and the other half to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brot er or sister by right of representation:

If he shall leave no issue, nor father or mother, and no brother or sister, his estate shall descend one half to his widow, if any, and one half to the brothers and sisters of his father and mother, and to their children and heirs by right of representation; and

if he leave no widow, then such collateral heirs shall inherit the whole estate: provided, always, that if the estate come through either parent, the brothers and sisters of that parent shall be preferred to the others:

If the intestate shall have been married, and leave no kindred but a widow, then she shall inherit all his estate; and if the intestate be a woman, and leave no kindred but her husband, then he shall inherit all her estate. Sec. 1449. If the intestate shall die leavings everal

children, or leaving one child, and the issue of one or

more others, and any such surviving child shall die under age, and not have been married, all the estate that came to the dedeceased child by inheritance from such deceased parent, shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other deceased children, who shall have died, by right of representation. Sec. 1450. If at the death of such child who shall die under age, and not having been married, all the other chileden of his said parent shall be also dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to such child by

inheritance from his said parent, shell descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent; and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to the said child, they shall share the said estate equally; otherwise they shall take coording to the right of representation. Sec. 1451. If the intestate leave no kindred, his estate shall escheat to the Hawaiian Government. Sec. 1452. Every illegitimate child shall be con

sidered as an heir to his mother, and shall inherit her estate, in whole or in part, as the case may be, in like man Sec. 1453. If any illegitimate, person shall die in testate, without leaving lawfulsissue or a widow, his

state shall descend to his mother; but if he leave a widow, she shall inherit one half, and his mother the other half, and if his mother be not living, but his widow is, then the widow shall take the whole; otherwise, his estate shall escheat to the Ha-Sec. 1454. The kindred of the half blood shall in-

herit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree: provided, however, that where the inheritance came to the intestate by descent, devise, or gift, of some one of his ancestors, all those who are not of the blood of such ancestor, Sec. 1455. When any part of the property left by the intestate consists of real estate, and the same is

to be divided among several children, then the eldest child may, after the property has been duly appraised by a court of probate, elect to pay to the others the amount of their shares in money, in order that the land may not be divided; and the same rule shall apply where a part of the claimants are the children and Sec. 1456. Posthumous children shall, in all cases, inherit the same as if they had been born during

their father's lifetime. Sec. 1457. If any child of an intestate shall have been advanced by him, by settlement or portion of real or personal estate, or of both of them, the value thereof shall be reckoned for the purposes of this section only, as part of the real and personal estate of such intestate, descendible to his heirs, and to be distributed to his next of kin, according to law. And if such advancement be equal or superior to the amount or share which such child would be entitled to receive, of the real and personal estate of the deceased, as above reckon-ed, then such child and his descendants shall be excluded from any share in the real and personal estate of the intestate. Sec. 1458. But if such advancement be not equal to such share, such child and his descendants shall be entitled to receive so much only, of the personal estate, and to inherit so much only of the real estate of the intestate, as shall

Sec. 1459. The value of any real or personal estate so advanced, shall be deemed to be that, if any, which was acknowledged by the child by an instrument in writing; otherwise, such value shall be estimated according to the worth

be sufficient to make all the shares of the children, in such rea and personal estate and advancement, to be equal as near a

of the property when given. Sec. 1460. The maintaining or educating, or the giving money to a child, without a view to a portion or settlement in life, shall not be deemed an advancement Sec. 1461. It shall not be requisite that the

Sec. 1463. Every person of full age, and of sound mind, may dispose of his estate, both real and personal, by will.

Sec. 1464. Any married woman may dispose, by will, of all property belonging to her in her own right, in like manner as a person under no disability might do. Sec. 1465. No will, (except such nuncupative wills as are mentioned in this chapter) shall be valid, unless it be in writing and signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses subscribing their names to the will, in the presence of the testator.

Sec. 1466. If the subscribing witnesses to a will are competent at the time of attesting its execution, their subsequent incompetency, from whatever cause it may arise, shall not prevent the probate and allowance of the will, if it be otherwise satisfactorily proved. Sec. 1467. All beneficial devises, legacies, and gifts whatever, made or given in any will to a sub-cribing witness thereto, shall be void, unless there are two other competent subscribing witnesses to the same, but a mere have on the estate of the testator for the payment of debts, all a present his creditors from being competent witnesses

Sec. 1470. No written will shall be revo

Sec. 1471. If, after the making of any will, the estator shall duly make and execute a second will, Sec. 1472. If, after the making of a will, the testator shall marry and shall have a child born to him, and no provision shall be made in the will for such contingency, such marriage and birth shall operate as a revocation of such

Sec. 1473. A will, executed by an unmarried woman, shall be deemed revoked on her subsequent marriage, and shall not be revived by the death of her Sec. 1474. No written will shall be allowed to be proved, after the expiration of five years from the death of the testator: provided, however that where any minor is interested in the estate, one year shall be allowed after his arrival at full age, to cause such will to be proved and allowed. Sec. 1475. The term "will," as used in this chapter, shall be so construed as to include all Sec. 1476. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be so construed as to conflict with the law relating to

CHAPTER XXXIV.-OF CERTAIN SPECIFIC RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE. Sec. 1477. Where the landlords, have obtained, or nay hereafter obtain, allodial titles to their lands, may hereafter obtain, allodial titles to their lands, the people on each of their lands shall not be deprived of the right to take firewood, house-timber, aho cord, thatch, or ki larf, from the land on which they live, for their own private use, but they shall not have a right to take such articles to sell for profit. The people shall also have a right to drinking water, and running water, and the right of way. The springs of water, running water, and roads, shall be free to all, on all lands granted in fee simple: provided, that this shall not be applicable to wells and water-courses, which individuals have

Sec. 1478. All wood of any description which may drift on to the beach of any part of this king m, shall be the property of the finder, and any one finding such drift-wood may take the same for his own private use, without paying a share to the government: provided, however, that this section shall not be construed to apply to any vessel wrecked or stranded on any part of the shores of this kingdom.

Sec. 1479. The government reefs shall be free for the use of the people. Whoever, being a Hawaiian subject, shall desire coral or sand from the government reefs and lamis, may freely take the same, either for his own use, or for sale or exportation: provided, that this section shall not apply to the government domain in Honolulu, or Lahaina, or to any other reefs that may, from time to time, be set apart by the Minister of the Interior for the use of the government

CHAPTER XXXV.-OF THE INTEREST OF MONEY. Sec. 1480. When there is no express contract in writing, fixing a different rate of interest, interest whiling, taking a the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, for all moneys after they become due on any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing, for money lent, for money due on the settlement of accounts, from the day on which the balance is ascertained, and for money received to the use of

Sec. 1481. Interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, and no more, shall be allowed on every nt, recovered before any court in this kingdom, in any

Sec. 1482. It shall in no case be deemed unlawful to stipulate, by written contract, for any rate of insterest, not exceeding two and one half per cent. per month, royided the contract to that effect be signed by the party to be Sec. 1488. No action shall be maintainable, in any

court of this kingdom, to recover a higher rate of terest than two and one half per cent per month, upon any contract made in this kingdom; provided, however, that this section shall not be held to apply to contracts for money lent n bottomry bonds, or upon other maritime risks. Sec. 1484. No action shall be maintainable, in any

upon any contract whatever

CHAPTER XXXVI. OF AMERICAN DIMES AND HALF DIMES. Sec. 1485. The American dime is current coin of this kingdom, at the value of ten dimes for one dolthis kingdom, at the value of ten dimes for one dollar, and the half dime, at the value of twenty half dimes for one dollar; and dimes and half dimes, if tendered, are to be received at that value, in all payments not exceeding five dollars; and in all payments exceeding five pollars, and not exceeding one hundred, in the proportion of ten for every hundred; and in all payments exceeding one hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, in the proportion of eight for every hundred; and in the proportion of five for every hundred; and in the proportion of five for every hundred; and in the proportion of five for every hundred; and exceeding one thousand dollars.

dred in all payments exceeding one thousand dollars. Sec. 1486. All other foreign coins current in the kingdom, may be received at the treasury at such rates as the Minister of Finance, with due regard to the interests of the public service, and with the consent of the King in met Council, shall determine, or be altogether refused, in his discretion, with such consent.

CHAPTER XXXVII. -OF LEGAL MAJORITY. Sec. 1487. All male persons residing in this kingdom, who shall have attained the age of twenty years, and all females who shall have attained the eighteen years, shall be regarded as of legal age, and their period of minority to have ceased.

CHAPTER XXXVIII .- OF INJURIES FROM DOGS.

Sec. 1488. If any dog shall injure or destroy any sheep or cattle, goats, hogs, fowls, or other property, belonging to any person other than the owner of such dog, the owner shall be liable in damages to the person injured, for the value of the property so injured or destroyed; and it shall be the duty of the owner to confine or destroy such dog, and if he damage being done to the person, or property of any person, by such dog, in addition to paying the person injured for such damages, pay the costs of the trial, together with a fine of ten dollars, or in d fault of the payment of such fine, be imprisoned at hard labor for the term of thirty days, and it shall be lawful for any other person to destroy said dog.

CHAPTER XXXIX .- OF CERTAIN LAWS EX-PRESSLY RE-ENACTED. Sec. 1489. The following laws are hereby expressly re-enacted, viz. :

" An Act relating to the lands of His Majesty the King, and of the Government," passed on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1848, except the last clause thereof setting apart certain lands for the use of the Fort in Honolulu. "An Ac. to abolish the disabilities of aliens to acquire and convey land in fee simple," passed on the 10th day of July, " An Act to amend an Act entitled, an Act to abolish the disabilities of aliens to acquire and convey lands in fee simple," approved on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1854. CHAPTER XL .-- OF STATUTES FOR WHICH THE

CIVIL CODE IS SUBSTITUTED. Sec. 1490. No law which has been heretofore repealed, shall be revived by the repeal, contained in this chapter, of any of the statutes hereinafter mentioned. Sec. 1491. From and after the day upon which the provisions of this Code shall take effect, the following statutes shall be considered as repealed, viz.:

"An act to organize the executive ministry of the Hawailan Islands," passed on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1845.

"An act to organize the executive departments of the Hawaiian Islands," passed on the 27th day of April, A. D., 1846, exc pt section 15th, of article 1st, chapter 2d, part 5th, and article 21 of chapter 21, part 1st, of said act;
The "Joint resolution to carry into effect the sixth articles of the treaties concluded at Honolulu, between the Government of the Hawaiian Islands and the Governments of France and Great Britain, 26th March. 1846, in relation to brandles, wines, and other spirituous liquors," passed on the 3d day of April, A. D.

The "Joint resolution in relation to the duties imposed 3d April, 1846, on the importation dispirituous liquors," passed on the 10th day April, A. D. 1846.

"An act to organize the judiciary department of the Hawalian Islands," passed on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1847;

"The joint resolutions respecting awa," passed on the 6th day of August A. D. 1846; day of August, A. D. 1846;
"An act to alter the districts of the Island of Onhu," passed on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1846;
"Resolutions for the releasing of certain persons from the labor tax, and from other taxes," passed on the 12th day of

October, A. D. 1846:

" Joint resolutions on the subject of rights in lands and the leasing, purchasing and dividing of the same," passed on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1846; "Joint resolutions respecting estrays," passed on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1846;

"Joint resolutions to amend an act, entitled, an Act to organize the executive departments of the Hawaiian Islands," passed on the 4th day of 11sy, A. D. 1847;

"Joint resolutions to encourage the visits of whalers." on the 4th day of 11ay, A. D. 1847;

"Joint resolutions to encourage the visits of whalers," passed on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1847;

"An act to alter and amend the law of marriage," passed on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1847.

"An act to restrain Hawaiian subjects from abandoning their families," passed on the 27th day of September A. D. 1847;

"An act relating to the Director of the Government Press," passed on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1847;

"An act to regulate and explain the law of taxation," passed on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1847;

All the acts and joint resolutions passed in the year 1848, except the following, viz.: cept the following, viz.:

"An act relating to the lands of His Majesty the King, and of the Government," passed on the 7th day of June, A. D.

Sec. 1461. It shall not be requisite that the intestate shall have been in actual possession of the property; it is sufficient if he had a good claim to it at the time of his death.

Sec. 1462. The word "iss"," as used in this chapter, includes all the lawful lineal descendants of the ancestor.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—OF WILLS.

Sec. 1463. Every person of full age, and of sound in the contest of the contest of the public schools," passed on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act respecting the pilotage to be levied on whaleships," passed on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act granting exemption from duties, for the encouragement of agriculture," passed on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Court and of Police Justices of Honolulu and Lahaina," passed on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Court and of Police Justices of Honolulu and Lahaina," passed on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act to provide for the appointment of clerks for the circuit courts," passed on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act relating to the Registrar of Conveyances," passed on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act to amend the existing law of marriage," passed on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act to prohibit natives from leaving the Islands," passed on the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act to regulate the circulation of American dimes and half dimes," passed on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act provising for the Seminary at Lahainaluna," passed on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1850;

"An act opening the ports of Hilo, Kawaihae and Kealakeakau, on the Island of Hawail, and of Waimea, on the Island of Kauai, to foreign commerce," passed on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1850.

"An act to regulate the election of representatives of the people," passed on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1850.

"An act to increase the number of the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council," passed on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1850.

"An act to increase the number of the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council," passed on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1850.

"An act for the government of tame in produce," passed on the 31st day of Juny, A. D. 1850.

"An act for the government of tame in produce," passed on the 31st day of Juny, A. D. 1850.

"An act upon the government of tame in produce," passed on the 31st day of Juny, A. D. 1850.

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"An act upon the government of tame in produce," passed on the 31st day of Juny, A. D. 1850.

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taxation purposes, and for subdividing sain states of ships," passed on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1850;

"An act relating to the registry of births, deaths and marriages," passed on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1850;

"An act amending the law relating to £e King's Chamberlain," passed on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1850;

All these acts and joint resolutions passed and approved in the year 1851; except the joint resolution forbidding the retail of intoxicating liquors at any other place except Honolulu, approved on the 20th June, 1851.

All the acts and joint resolutions passed and approved in the year 1852, except the following, viz:

"An act making known members received into the House of Nobles," approved on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1852;

"An act to prevent the carrying of deadly weapons," approved on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1852;

"An act providing for reciprocal duties on certain articles with the United States of North America," passed on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1852;

"An act abolishing the punishment of women who become pregnant by fornication or adultery," approved on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1852;

"An act to provide for the appointment of a vice-president of An act to provide for the appointment of a vice-president of An act to provide for the appointment of a vice-president of

"An act to provide for the appointment of a vice-president of he land commission," approved on the 19th day of June, A. D.

"An act relating to land titles of konohikis," approved on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1852;

"An act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sabath," approved on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1852;

"An act to abolish the law of illicit cohabitation," approved on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1852;

"Joint resolution granting the Ili of Kahapaakai to the late Kine," approved on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1852;

All the acts and joint resolutions passed and approved in the year 1853, except the following, viz.:

"An act relating to the Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles," approved on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1853;

"An act providing for the trial of different degrees of certain offenses under one indictment," approved on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1853; offenses under one indictment," approved on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1853;

"An act to remove from the police and district courts the jurisdiction in cases of larcency in the second degree," approved on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1853;

"Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary at War to dispose of cannon and other arms," approved on the 2d day of Secretary A. D. 1853; November, A. D. 1853;
All the acts and joint resolutions passed and approved in the

All the acts and joint resolutions passed and approved in the year 1854, except the following, viz.:

"An act for the relief of His Majesty and the members of the Privy Council," approved on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1854;

"An act to regulate the retailing of intoxicating drinks in the city of Honolulu," approved June 23d, 1854;

"An act to remove all disabilities of aliens by reason of not obtaining certificates of nationality," approved on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1854;

"An act to provide for the dissolution of the Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles," approved on the 20th day of

missioners to quiet land titles," approved on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1854. "An act for the relief of certain konhikis," approved on the "An act for the relief of certain kenhikis," approved on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1855;
And the "Joint resolutions for the relief of John Ricord."
All the acts and joint resolutions passed and approved in the year 1855, except the following, viz.:

"An act to incorporate the Honolulu Sailors' Home Society," approved on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1855;

"An act to amend the law relating to appeals from the Board of Commissioners to quiet land titles," approved on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1855;

"An act to authorize the Minister of Finance to negotiate a loan," approved on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1855;

"Joint resolution for the relief of the estate of His late Majesty "Kamehameha HI.," approved on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1855:

All the acts and joint resolutions passed and approved in the All the acts and joint resolutions passed and approved in the

year 1856, except the following, viz.:

"An act to authorize the purchase or construction of an in--island steamer," approved on the 2d day of May, A. D. And all other laws now existing which are in conflict with the provisions of this Code; saving and excepting, however, all the existing laws relating to military and the department of

CHAPTER XLL .- GENERAL PROVISIONS. Sec. 1492. This Code shall take effect and become the law of the land, on the first day of August, A. D. 859 ; but there may be no failure of justice, or embarrass to His Majesty's Government, from any change, all officers of this kingdom, at the time this Code shall take effect, shall have, hold, and continue to exercise all the powers granted to them, as at present, until other persons shall be appointed in their tead, or until other necessary changes shall be made. Sec. 1493. If at any time a radical and irreconcilable difference, shall be found to exist between the

glish and Hawaiian versions of any part of this Code, the 1494. All official and departmental fees received under the provisions of this Code, shall be ac-counted for and paid over into the public treasury, except fees designated and intended to be applied in compensation of the officers receiving the same. And no public officer in receipt of a salary for his services, shall receive any other or further com-pensation therefor, unless specially allowed by law.

APPROVED this 17th day of May, A. D. 1859. КАМЕНАМЕНА. KAAHUMANU.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1st, 1859, postage will be charged on all INTER-ISLAND LETTERS, except such as are exempt by law, at the following rates, viz.:

Two cents for every letter weighing less than half an ounce; four cents for such as weigh more than half an ounce, and less than one ounce; and so on at the rate of two cents for each additional half ounce in weight. dditional half ounce in weight.

Inter-island postage on NEWSPAPERS will be one cent each, excepting such as are mailed from the office of publication, which will be free. Pamphlets and bound volumes at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

till sealed packages will be charged with letter postage. teels containing anything besides letters or papers, excepting liquids in glasses or any substance injurious to the contents of mail bags, and of small bulk, will be conveyed by mail on the payment of postage at the rate of one cent an ounce, or fraction of an ounce, in weight.

Postage most, in all cases, be pre-paid, and in the absence of stamps, Postmasters will be authorized to receive the postage in money, and mark such letters paid.

The mail-carriers on the various islands, all individuals and coasting vessels, will not be permitted to carry unstamped letters outside the mail, excepting such as are exempt by law.

The above rates of postage do not apply to letters and papers received from foreign countries, but only to such as are mailed within the kingdom—the rates of foreign postage remaining as berestofore.

Tr Temporary inter-island postage stamps can be procured at the Post-office in Honolulu, after July 15, or of the following persons, who are Postmasters for the various districts in which they would which they reside? Makawao. G. M. SPENCER, N. EMERSON, Waialua JAS. MAKEE, O. BALDWIN, Hana S. G. DWIGHT, Mol Molokai. Kanpakuea. B. PITMAN, W. C. SHIPMAN, KAUAI. Hanalci, J. KELLETT. H. A. WIDEMANN, Nawiliwill, HOLLISTER, Koloa, ROWELL, Waimen. W. MACY, G. B. ROWELL

MAUL. H. TRAVIS S. BARTOW, Lahaina, J. D. HAVERKOST, Wailuku, Tr Any person not duly authorized, who shall open any nail bag, will be prosecuted as provided for in section 409 of the new Post-office laws. Per Order of A. K. CLARK. Post-Office, Honolulu, June 25, 1859. To the Owners, and Persons interested in

Whaleships in the Pacific Ocean. OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, ? New York, July 20, 1857.

The Panama Rail-Road Company takes this method of informing those interested in the Whaling busi

The Parama Rail-Road Company takes this method of informing those interested in the Whaling business, of the advantages offered by the Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, for the shipment of Oil from the Pacific to the United States, and for sending outfits and supplies from the United States to Panama.

The Railroad has been in regular and successful operation for more than two years, and its capacity for the transportation of every description of merchandise, including Oil, Provisions, &c., has been fully tested. The attention of several Captains of whaleships has recently been turned to the subject of shipping their oil from Panama to New York during the present season, and the Panama Rail-Road Company has made arrangements to afford every facility which may be required for the accomplishment of this important object. A Pier, 450 feet long, has been built in the bay of Panama, to the end of which Freight Cars are run to receive cargoes from lighters or vessels lying alongside, and deliver the same alongside of vessels at Aspinwall. Vessels of from 200 to 300 tons can lie at the Pier with safety, grounding in the mud at low water.

The vessels to and from Aspinwall are fast-sailing brigs, belonging to the Rail-Road Company, and the Company is prepared to receive oil at Panama and deliver it in New York, under through Bills of Lading at the rate of seven cents per gallon, if received at the Pier, and eight cents per gallon if received in the harbor from ship's tackles, charging for cents per gallon, if received at the Pier, and eight cents per gallon if received in the harbor from ship's tackles, charging for the capacity of the casks, without allowing for wantage. For

the capacity of the casks, without allowing for wantage. For whalebone, one and one-half cents per pound. This charge covers every expense from Panama to New York, in case the oil is sent through the Superintendent or Commercial Agent of the Panama Rail-Road Company, insurance excepted. The freights may be made payable on the Isthmus or in New York at the option of the shipper.

The vessels of the Company sail regularly semi-monthly, and the average passages to and from Aspinwall are about twenty to twenty-five days. The time occupied in crossing the Ishmus is four hours. Oil, during its transit across the Isthmus, will be covered with canvas, or conveyed in covered cars, and owners may be assured that every care will be taken to prevent leakage. Several cargoes have already been conveyed to New York with

Several cargoes have already been conveyed to New York with out the slightest loss.

Oil or other goods consigned for transportation to the Super-intendent of the Panama Rail-Road Company, or to Williams

Nelson, Commercial Agent of the Company at Panama, will be received and forwarded with the greatest despatch.

Frederic L. Hanks has been appointed Agent at Hono lulu, Sandwich Islands, and is prepared to furnish every requisite JOS. F. JOY, Secretary! FREDERIC L. HANKS, Agent Panama R. R. Co., Honolulu S. I. 64 167\*

Tax Assessors' Notice! THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSESSORS FOR

and Regulations for the assessment of property within the district.

REAL ESTATE will be assessed to the owner or occupant, (as the case may be,) having due regard to the respective interests of the parties therein, and to the situation, use and income of such estates.

Montoagus on real estate, if held within the kingdom, will be deducted from the value of such estate, on due notice being given to the assessors in writing of the amount and property on which they are accured.

Reversionary interests in leasehold estates, will be assessed to the leaser for the time expired of the lease, balance of valuation to the lease.

Personal Property will be assessed to those holding possession, whether belonging to parties within or without the kingdom, and will include, excepting such as not otherwise specified in the blank, goods, wares and merchandise of all classes and descriptions, tools and machinery, results at home or abroad, household furniture and chattles, public stocks, moneys in hand, deposited in bank or leases are mortgage, note, pledge or other security, and every species of groperty not helded in real lease.

Protocol & security and every species of property not helded in real lease.

Groceries, Liquors, Provisions, &c. 25 8th casks U. V. P.

61 casks 157 bbls bread 9 1 an 18 2 caks Pinet brandy Cases of oysters, : h tins Cases of observed meats
Cases green corn
Cases table salt
Cases water crackers

Sundries. Caleb Tate Native's Pride 1307 feet plank 1 case oil clothing Napier Sugar Pear Hide poison Turpentine Boiled linseed oil Boat's davits

Whale spades Cases matches 79 casks Cumberland 10 bbls coal tar 25 bndls windows 10 bndls blinds 239 kegs nails salt-water soap olue & white cot. thread Cases Otis denims Per "Raduga."

Cases blue sheetings
Cases Hamilton pink prints
Cases brogans
Bales blue and scarlet blankets Kegs cannon powder
superior silver, mounted bas Bales blue and scarlet orange of the Cases sporting powder 2 superior silver mounted har-Cases Hunt's handled axes An invoice of ladies' fancy Cases charcoal irons
Casks cod, signal halyard, log goods
Cases Winehester's perfumed and hemp lines
S. W. soap Just Received and for Sale!

TRESH AND CHOICE GROCERIES.

car cured hams, eserved peaches, quinces and pears, m, grape and current jellies, me nig meat agrifuses.

Cheese, papa jelly, currants, Citron peel, Oregon salmon, Fresh apples, raspberry jam, Honey, ginger in jars, Green corn and peas, French peas, asst'd sauces, like oil, and peas, and peas, asst'd sauces, like oil, and peas, and pe Caraway seed, Sugar cured hams, Mince pie meat, sardines, Tins salmon, Oysters in 1 and 2 lb tins Curry powder, ground ginger, Black and cayenne pepper, English jams and preserves, True lemon syrup, Lewis' pickles and pie fruits, Soda, saleratus. Crockery Ware. Toilet sets, cups and saucers,

Pitchers, sugar bowls, oup tureens. Tea pots, cream pots, Egg cups, salad bowls, Vegetable dishes, sauce Mugs, boats, Pitchers with covers, Platters, bakers, cake plates, Flower pots, spittoons, Candle sticks, foot baths, Dinner and soup plates Stone Ware. Glass Ware.

Ship's water bottles, Lump shades, lamp chimneys, Bird bottles, seed bottles, Salt cellars, Indian lamp shades Shade candle sticks, Colored water bottles. Britannia Ware. Water pitchers Cruet stadds. Tea pots, lamps, Mason's blacking hoe brushes, axe handles.

Rotter dishes, creams

anterns, seives, coffee m

fea kettles, grid irons Pain killer. Tobacco, cigars and snuff. T. MOSSMAN & SON. Groceries. ON SALE, BY RECENT ARRIVALS, THE Fresh raisins.

Fresh currants, in tins Sardines, French capers, English pickles, English pie fruits, awberry jam, etc., etc., English mustard, Freuch mustard, et savory. mmer savory. Soap,
Tins of water, butter, sugar, oyster, seda and wine crackers,
Smoked lams,
Smoked herrings, Best Oolong tea,

Green corn, Crushed and loaf sugar, S. C. soda, Haxall flour, N. B.—Fresh Island Butter and Ground Coffee always on and. (133-1y\*) H. McINTYRE. J. C. SPALDING

Offers for Sale, just received PER BARK "SACHEM," FROM BOSTON. 7 BALES BRO. DRILLS, 100 doz denim frocks and pants. 7 cases cheese,
4 bales pump and rig'g leather,
280 kegs white lead,
20 bbls rice,
151 cases boiled oil,
2 bales cloves, 3 cases ticks, 2 cases bleached je 1 case honey-comb quilts, 1 case striped grass cloth, 1 case white duck, 18 casks pilot bread, 200 boxes family soap, 18 coi s spunyarn, 8 cases men's clothing,

20 cases reliable and, 100 half bbis crushed sugar, 200 saddles, complete, 25 kits No. 1 mackerel, 200 boxes S. W. soap, 10 half bbis hide poison, 20 cases alcohol, 5 cases charcoal irons, 55 cases boots and shoes, Wines and Spirits. 11 qr and 28 eighth casks best dark brandy, 20 cases spirits turpenti 43 coils Manila cordage, 50 bbls extra mess beef, 2 qr pipes Hennessey's do. 3 qr do Martell's do, 6 qr and 8 ‡ casks Rivierre do, 5 cases box salt. 140 boxes Catawba brandy, 50 half bbls best whiskey, 100 kegs do do, 105 doz qts R. Byass' porter, 10 doz London cordial gin, 15 cases brandy peaches. 100 bols Haxall flour,

MANUFACTURED AT THE PUULOA SALT WORKS! THE UNDERSIGNED IS READY TO FURnish to Butchers and Packers, in the largest quantities, a very superior article, EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SALT, and at a price to Defy Competition! For terms apply to DANIEL MONTGOMERY,

Honolulu, March 24, 1859. 143-tf.

C. L. RICHARDS DLERY and COMMISSION BUSINESS in his New Fire-Proof Store, now in course of erection, where he will be pleased to meet all his old customers and friends. He will keep on hand a full supply of Ship Chandlery and every description of Merchandise usually required by shipping.

Honolulu, April 28, 1859. 148-tf C. L. RICHARDS.

JUST RECEIVED PER "FELIX," BAGS OATS, CS. C. H. DAVIS' SPARK-Cases navy and excelsior beeswax, Cases Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil.

For sale by

J. C. SPALDING.

Just Received per "Yankee."

WHITEWASH BRUSHES, CALIFORnia ground ginger, in glass;
California ground sage, in glass,
Hamlin & Baker's oysters,
Fresh jeaches, in syrup,
Raspberry jam,
Strawberry jam,
Fresh strawberries, in glass,
Green corn, fresh honey, fresh applea, citron peel.

151-tf For sale by H. W. SEVERANCE.

JUST RECEIVED - BARRELS HUDSON
RIVER CEMENT-For sale by
B. F. SNOW.

New Gats! 50 SACKS OATS-Per FRANCES PALMER.
For sale by [164-47] H. W. SEVERENCE. OAK PLANK, &c.

OAK PLANK, &c.

Byrace Deck Pfank,

Ward Pine T

For sain by

C. Birswi

MORE NEW. GOODS

Per "SEA NYMPH," from London AND TO ARRIVE PER RADUGA." " JOSIAH BRADLEY." "HUMPHREY NELSON." " WASHINGTON ALLSTON CONSISTING OF THE MOST DESIRABLE goods for country store keepers ever imported into the market. The particulars will be given after arrival in a lar advertisement. It will be the most inviting stock for any trade that could be desired.

The designs of these prints, as well as of those to use per "Humphrey Nelson," are entirely NEW, and not expire borrowed from the old designs of importations by other hose

FOR SALE TO ARRIV BY THE UNDERSIGNED. THE CARGO OF THE A 1 BRITISH BAR

"Humphrey Nelson" 454 tons measurement, 901; tons burden. CHELLEW, MASTER, CAILED FROM LIVERPOOL MAY IN Dry Goods.

Blue cottons, white cottons, superfine white cottons assorted prints, two blue prints, Turkey red and yellow prints, plain Turkey red cloth, ging. hams, French lawns, most kins, brilliantes. alenciennes hand-kerchiers, Tur-LINEN

CAMBRIC

denims, riding hats,

cotton umbrellas, silk brellas, sewing cotton, blue alpaca coats, mosquito netting, lines bloas,
Bed ticks, white blue and red blankets, railway wa
merinos, alpacas, plain and figured, superfine and e
cloths, ladies' straw hats, brown, ofton half hose, seen
men's felt hats, silk handkerchiefs, superfine twent shepherd's plaid, blue twilled fiannel, plain blue fianel, of fiannel, grey woolen wrappers, men's woolen hose, once es shirts, cotton trouserings, printed muslins, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Liquors. Cases Geneva, Old Tom Gin, Scotch Whisky, Brown Care Pale Cognac, Pale Sherry, Fine Old Port, Claret, BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER. Hhds. Salts' Ale, hhds. Younger's Ale. White saltwater soap, perfumery, false jewelry,

Crates assorted earthenware.
Hams and bacon,
Assorted iron.
Iron pots, tin plates,
Crow bars, fencing wire, . SUGAR PANS AND COOLERS. Hoop iron, I case superior assorted English cutlery, FIFTY TONS RICE, in 109-jb bags.

Daily expected, per SEA NYMPH. from MARZETTI'S ALE AND PORTER, And shortly per GONELZA, from London, an asset And by the first conveyance from England after the HU
PHREY NELSON, for which, vessel they were too late, a be
ttful assortment of ENGLISH PRINTS, including plat a
yellows, and other choice styles.

1.7 The designs of these prints, as well as o ithose to arm
per "Humphrey Nelson," are entirely NEW, and not copied
borrowed from the old designs of importations by other hum
160-tf JANION, GREEN & O.

B. F. SNOW. COMMISSION MERCHANT. HONOLULU, H. 1. WHITE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFL-Mosquito netting, Wos. white hose,

Genuine Farina Cologne-4711. White water bottles, Cut goblets. Blown lanterns, with spring both Looking-glasses, gilt frames, assorted sizes, tin

Sup. Oolong Ten-13-lb boxes Maps of the United States.

Solar Lamps-Assorted size Padlocks, brass and iron. Brown's do. do. do. Guns set Cutting Blecks-With CHAIN PENDANTS, COMPANTS

Manila and Hemp Cordage-Assorted St. 1 Cutting Fall, Hammers, Rasps and files. Axes, green paint, Shooks and Heads,

New Bedford Casks. Hoop Iron, Cooper's Rivel Iron bedsteads, 1 French bedstead, Alters, led valiess, Gunny bags. SAILS.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALE GROCERS COUNTER

Wagon harnesses, Worsted and silk coach lace. Cases quart bottles, cases pint bottles Composition and Felt for Fire-proof Ros PRESSED HOPS, etc., etc., etc., D. C. WATERMAN & Co.

Offers for Sale: 50 kegs butter, 150 coils New Bedford towlines,

ABOHA Just Received per Brig "Aloha,"

AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALO, AN

offered for sale by the undersigned, via:

Twilled blokery and blue and pink striped regatia thirs.

Played blokeskin, nankinet and satiret panis.

Black Orleans more soons, cotton and alik umbrellas,

Bayony ginghama.

East de Colegos, Macanta

200 BBLS. EXTRA MESS BEEF. 400 qr sacks S. F. flour,
15 cases incon sides,
16 cases brogans,
10 boxes fine southong tea,
60 M Manila cigars,
5,000 the bread, pilot, navy and medium, 150 coils New Hediord townia.

60 boxes tobacco,
150 coils Manila cordage, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ inch, 4\frac{1}{2}, 4\frac{1}{2}\text{ inch, 2}\text{ tread, Chain cables and anchors, Copper spikes, 4 and 5 inch, 6\frac{1}{2}\text{ finites cambiouses, complete, Nos. 2 and 3.} Ship's cambooses, complete, Nos. 2 and 3.
Whale irons, toggle irons,
Whale bosts, and I yawi bosts,
Cotton duck, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 3, 9 and 10,
Hard pine heading.